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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

DISTRIBUTIONAL NOTES ON SOME
VIRGINIA REPTILES

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Clemmys guttata

In the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, is a specimen of the spotted turtle (MCZ 45979, shell length 98 mm) taken at Magnolia Swamp, Augusta County, Virginia, in 1940. Magnolia Swamp is located on the south fork of the Shenandoah River at the crossing of the Norfolk and Western Railroad nearest the intersection with County Route 658, 4 miles south of Stuart's Draft. I found the species still there in June 1962. This represents a range extension of 110 miles southward from Charles Town, West Virginia, the previous southernmost record in the Shenandoah Valley (M. G. Netting, Proc. W. Va. Acad. Sci., 14: 146-147, 1940).

Opheodrys v. vernalis

Linzey (Herpetologica, 15 (2): 94, 1959) listed the eastern smooth green snake from Iron Mine Hollow (presumably at the overlook at milepost 96.5), Blue Ridge Parkway, Botetourt County, but failed to mention that this was the southernmost record for the species in the Blue Ridge. Two additional specimens have been taken in Shenandoah National Park, at the eastern edge of Big Meadows, Madison County (USNM 145929, S-V length 330 mm), and near milepost 97 at Jarman Gap, Augusta County (USNM 146633, S-V length 350 mm). These are the first records of the species from these counties, and the species is now known from six Blue Ridge counties: Amherst, Augusta, Botetourt, Madison, Page, and Rockbridge.

Tantilla c. coronata

The southeastern crowned snake has been reported in Virginia only from Buckingham County (E. R. Dunn, Copeia, No.

76: 100, 1919). Through the efforts of the Virginia Herpetological Society, three additional records have been brought to light. These are a juvenile in the Carnegie Museum collection (CM 19005), from 9.5 miles west of Spencer, Patrick County; a juvenile in the collection of Randolph-Macon College (Lynchburg), from 3 miles east of Madison Heights (a suburb of Lynchburg), Amherst County; and a specimen in the National Museum collection (USNM 144504, S-V length 200 mm), from Smith Mountain, Pittsylvania County. The specimen from east of Madison Heights is the first record of the species north of the James River, and suggests that it may have a wider distribution in Virginia than formerly suspected. It is now known from Amherst, Buckingham, Patrick, and Pittsylvania counties, and probably occurs in the higher Piedmont section of the state.